Enhancing the Monitoring of Global Precipitation with the Second Generation CMORPH Integrated Satellite Estimates

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Objectives

 To report the development of the second generation CMORPH integrated satellite poleto-pole global precipitation estimates; and

 To get feedbacks from our colleagues and potential users on users requirements et al;

The First Generation CMORPH

1) Basic Notion & Flowchart

CPC Morphing Technique

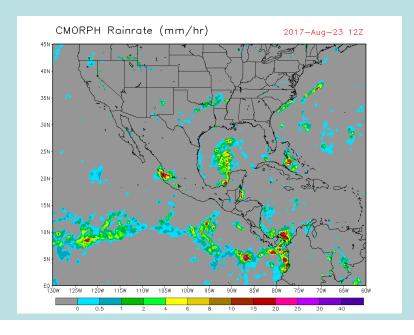
Joyce et al. (2004), Joyce and Xie (2011), Xie and Joyce (2015), Xie et al. (2017)

Basic Notion

to construct a high-quality, high resolution precipitation analysis over the globe through integrating information from satellite observations and in situ measurements

Key Elements

- Satellite retrievals of instantaneous precip. rates from multi sensors
- Cloud motion vectors to propagate the fields of instantaneous rates
- In situ / long-term data to perform bias correction



The First Generation CMORPH

2) Products

Purely Satellite Based Products

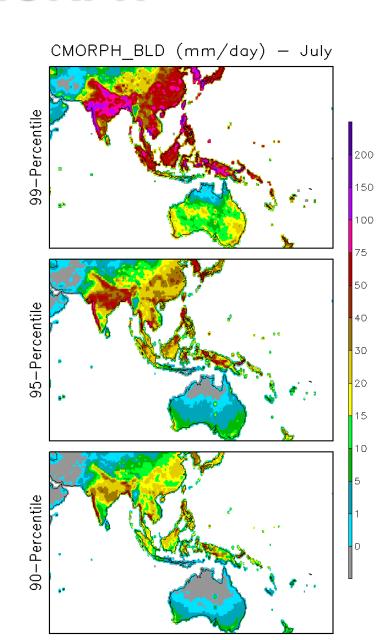
- 8kmx8km resolution from 60°S-60°N
- 30-min interval from 1998 to the present updated at a latency of 2 hours

Gauge-CMORPH Blended Precipitation

- 0.25°lat/lon grid over the global land
- Daily precipitation from 1998, updated at a latency of one day

Associated Climatology

- Daily Precipitation climatology defined on
 0.25°lat/lon with the 20-year data (1998-2017)
 - Mean precipitation, 99-, 95, 90percentiles, frequency of raining days
 - (right) Gauge-CMORPH blended daily precipitation extreme climatology for July



The First Generation CMORPH

3) Shortcomings

- Incomplete Global Coverage
 - 60°S-60°N
 - Restricted by the use of GEO IR to derive motion vectors
- Compromised Representation of Cold Season Precipitation and Orographic Rainfall
 - Restricted by poor performance of PMW retrievals

1) Features

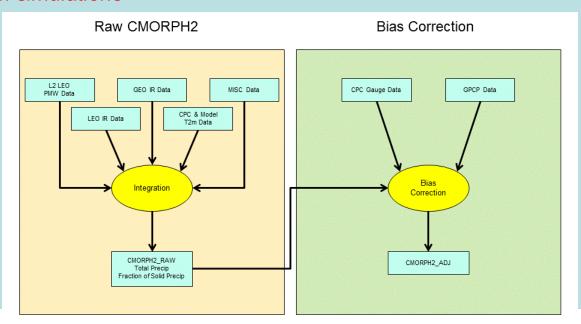
- Goal
 - 0.05° lat/lon over the entire globe (90°S-90°N)
 - 30-min interval updated at a latency ~ one hour
 - (eventually) back extended to 1991

Basic Notion

to construct a high-quality, high-resolution precipitation analysis over the globe through integrating information from satellite observations as well as in situ measurements and model simulations

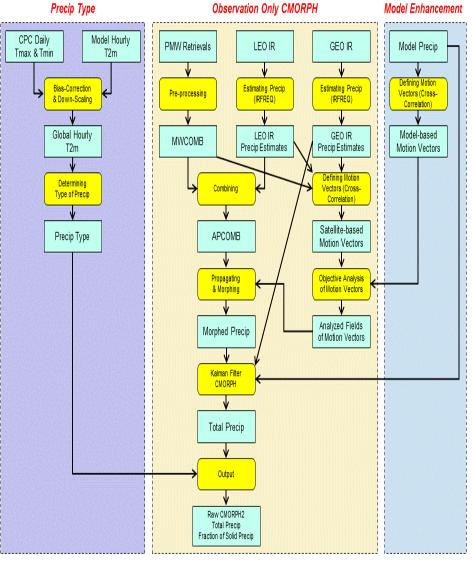
Approach

- Integrating information from LEO/GEO to define raw CMORPH
- Removing bias through calibration against ground observations and long-term low-res merged analysis



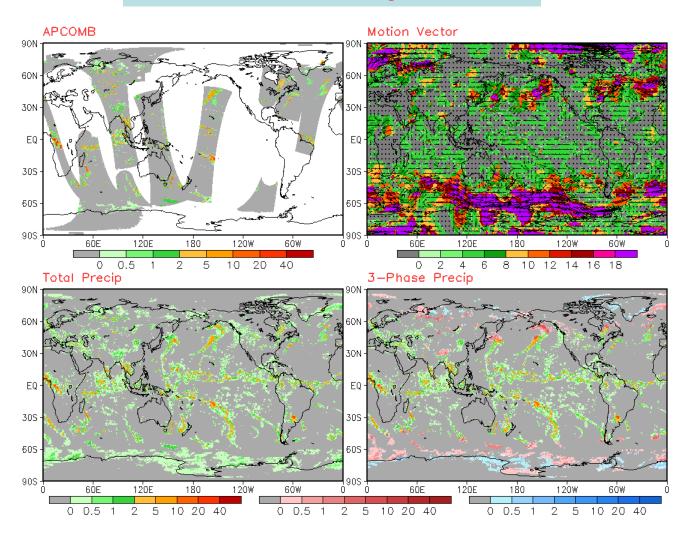
2) Inputs / Algorithms Upgrades

- Improved input satellite retrievals of rainfall and snowfall from NASA and NESDIS/STAR
- Satellite IR based precipitation estimates developed / refined at NOAA/CPC
- Greatly refined integration algorithm at NOAA/CPC
 - Inter-satellite calibration algorithm
 - Precipitation motion vectors
 - Kalman Filter analysis framework
- Newly added technique to determine fraction of solid precipitation from surface meteorology (T_{2m} et al) through collaboration with FSU
 - Global hourly T_{2m} analysis



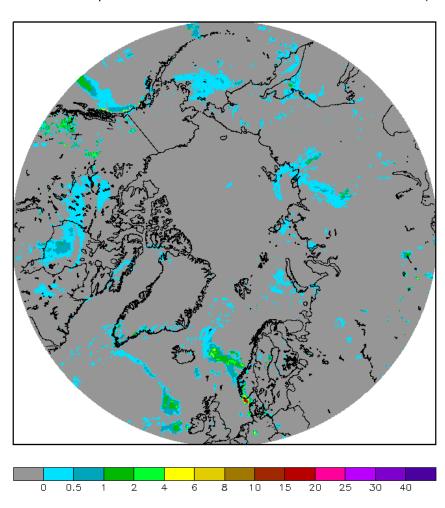
3) Sample APCOMB, Motion Vectors, & CMORPH2

12:00Z, 10 May 2018



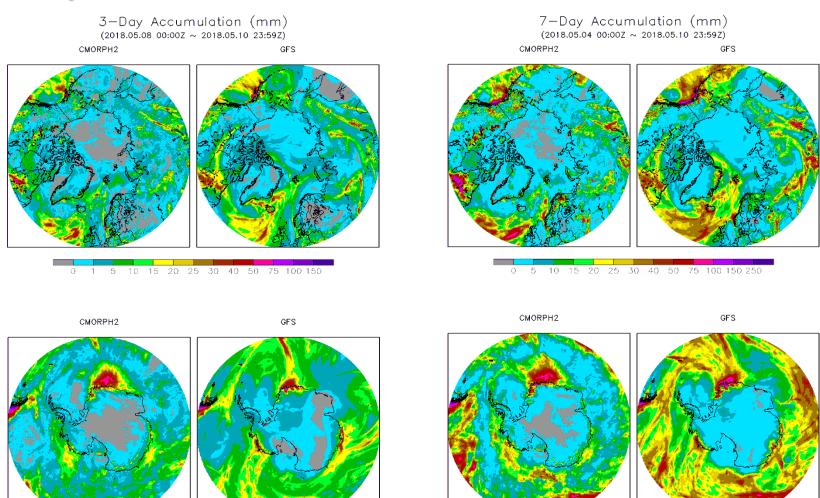
4) North Pole Animation

CMORPH2 Precip Rate @ 2018.04.23 02:00Z (mm/hr)



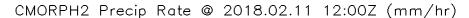
5 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 75 100 150

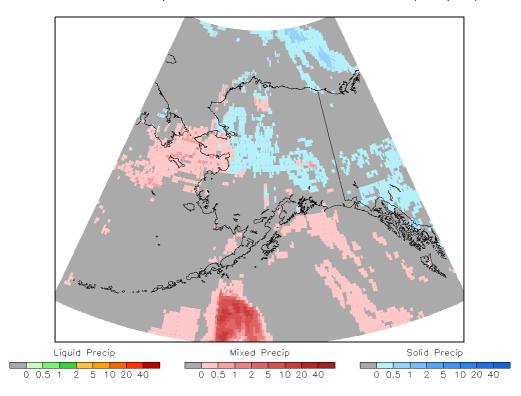
5) Comparison with GFS 6-12 Hour Forecasts

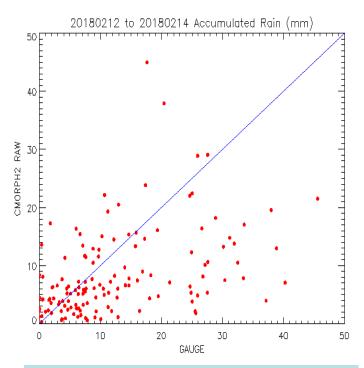


5 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 75 100 150 250

6) Alaska Snow Storm of Feb., 2018

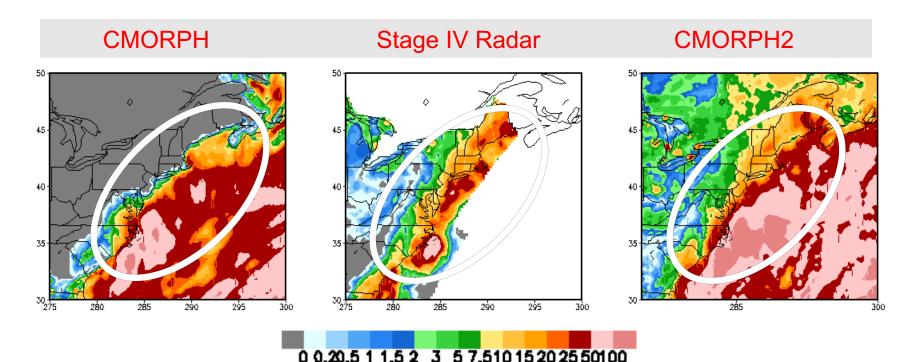






Scatter plots between 3-day accumulated precipitation from the RAW CMORPH2 and the CPC gauge based analysis on 0.25°lat/lon grid boxes over Alaska

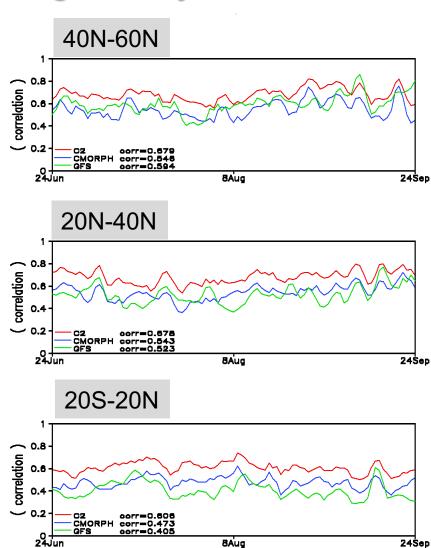
7) Winter Storm Grayson 3-5 January 2018



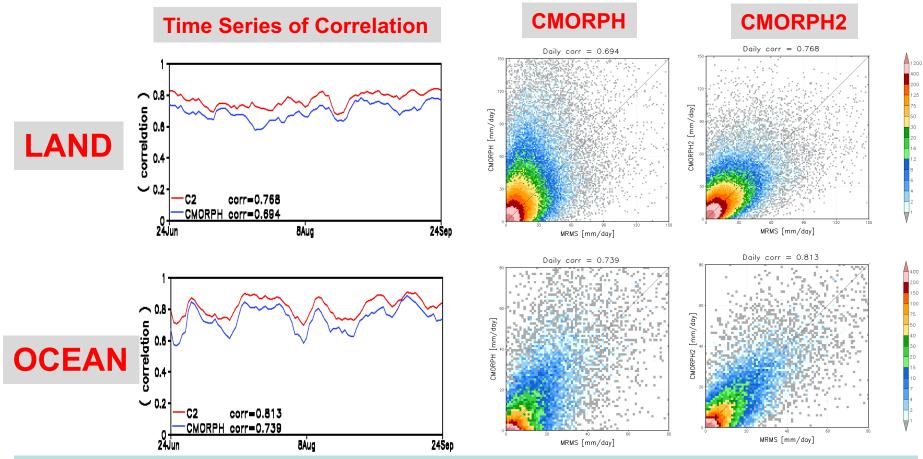
- Accumulated precipitation (rainfall, snowfall, mixed) from the Stage IV radar observations (middle), the currently operational CMORPH (left) and the second generation CMORPH (CMORPH2, right);
- The operational version CMORPH missed / under-estimated snowfall over most of the regions covered with surface snow;
- CMORPH2 is capable of capturing snowfall along the path of Grayson over the east coast.

8) Comparison against CPC Gauge Analysis

- Comparison to CPC gauge analysis of daily precipitation on 0.25°lat/lon for JAS of 2018
- 2nd generation CMORPH compares well to CPC daily gauge analyses relative to both operational CMORPH and GFS precipitation for all latitudes



9) Comparison against RMRS Radar Precipitation



- Comparison between CMORPH and MRMS radar daily precipitation on 0.25°lat/lon grid boxes over land east of 110°W (top) and over ocean 20-150Km off the coasts (bottom) for JAS of 2018.
- Significantly improved performance for the second generation CMORPH upon its predecessor (CMORPH).

Summary and Future Plan

What we have done

- Put the CMORPH2 processing system into the (parallel run) real-time production at a CPC work station
- The second generation CMORPH:
 - •Covering the entire globe from pole to pole on a fine resolution of 0.05°lat/lon
 - •in a 30-min interval and updated on a real-time basis
 - •With much improved representation of snowfall and cold season precipitation

What are on the way (FY19)

- Comprehensive examinations for May 2017 to the present
- Reducing the latency to one hour
- Pushing the CMORPH2 into NWS/AWIPS II
- Fine-tuning and finalizing the system
- Interactions with users

In the upcoming 2-3 years

- Reprocessing CMORPH2 for 1991 to present
- Generating associated product (gauge-CMORPH blended) for the same period
- Constructing precipitation climatology for 1991 2020
- Regional enhancements to CMORPH
- Sample Real-Time CMORPH2 (Globe)
- Sample Real-Time CMORPH2 (Antarctica)
- Sample Real-Time CMORPH2 (Arctic)